COTTON CHATS

DRAPER COMPANY, HOPEDALE, MASS.

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HOPEDALE, MASS.

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The Business Conditions of Cotton Weaving Mills in 1914 Will Call for Northrop Looms

to meet increased competition, both foreign and domestic. From the mill standpoint, as compared with common looms, a weaver operates from two to four times as many Northrop looms, saving from one-half to three-quarters the labor cost of weaving.

A Northrop loom easily produces ten per cent. more cloth per loom per week, with a corresponding saving in interest, depreciation, repairs and other general expense; also in the original cost of looms, weave room and fixtures.

In addition to the increased product per loom per hour due to the automatic filling changer, it is possible to run

the looms in the weave room through the noon hour and at night for a certain length of time without any weavers at all. During this period no weaver should be allowed to work on the looms. Under this condition the machinery alone would run; no operative would work overtime, and yet each one could earn more money; the manufacturer would obtain greater efficiency from his machinery; no law in regard to hours of labor or operatives would be broken; and no labor union could properly object to **machinery** running more than a given number of hours a day.

AS TO QUALITY,

goods from Northrop looms average actually better than similar goods from common looms and in many cases have the preference of buyers.

In general construction for every day work our looms are heavier than common looms and aside from the filling changer contain a large number of improvements not found in common looms, so that purchasers may depend upon having the best machine in every respect to meet any kind of competition if they order Northrop looms either for new mills or to replace equipment in old mills.

When we introduced the Northrop loom, it was designed for the easiest possible fabric, viz: narrow print cloth. At that time weavers could tend about six common looms each, the best having eight in a set. Doubling the number of looms per weaver seemed a great advance and we recommended the early purchasers to establish sixteen looms as a proper number per weaver. Since that time the Northrop loom has proved to be so much easier for the

weaver that mills on these goods average twenty-four looms per weaver and numerous individual operatives run from twenty-eight to thirty-six looms each.

Some weeks ago a remarkable instance came to our attention where all the weavers in a mill having several hundred Northrop looms were allowed three hours absence to attend a funeral. During this time the loom fixers took entire charge of the looms averaging

A LITTLE OVER EIGHTY-FIVE LOOMS EACH;

the product of this weave room for the week was practically the same number of yards as under usual conditions.

A case of this kind gives food for thought to stockholders and officials of mills with equipment of common looms.

There Are Also Advantages in Northrop Looms From the Weavers' Standpoint.

As a rule Northrop loom weavers make higher wages than weavers on common looms. The work is less tiresome; and it does not take nearly as long to learn to weave as on common looms; as a rule weavers call for Northrop in preference to common looms where both are found in the same mill.

With the Finish of the Old Year
We Look Forward to the New
Wishing Our Numerous Readers
A Happy
and
Prosperous New Year.